



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23614
19 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to your note verbale dated 29 January 1992 regarding the measures instituted by the Bulgarian Government to meet its obligations pursuant to Security Council resolution 733 (1992), concerning the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, I have the honour to transmit herewith the response of the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria dated 18 February 1992.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Response of the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria to
the note verbale of the Secretary-General regarding the
measures instituted by Bulgaria pursuant to Security
Council resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 on the
situation in Somalia

The Republic of Bulgaria is deeply concerned about the conflict in Somalia, which is causing heavy casualties and great material damages. It is fully supportive of the efforts of the United Nations aimed towards an early peaceful settlement of the conflict.

In conformity with its consistent policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria strictly observes the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

By force of Decree No. 115 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria, dated 19 June 1991, a government commission was established to regulate and control the manufacture of, and trade in, military and special-purpose equipment, and assigned with enforcing the firm implementation of the government policy and the strict compliance with the assumed international commitments in this sphere.



Security Council

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19 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note dated 28 January 1992, has the honour to convey the following information regarding the measures instituted by the Government of Japan to meet its obligations set out in paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 733 (1992) to implement an embargo on arms deliveries to Somalia.

Based on its Three Principles on Arms Exports, adopted in 1967, and its Policy Guideline on Arms Export, in effect since 1976, the Government of Japan adheres to a very strict position on the export of arms and equipment related to the production of arms. Accordingly, it does not sanction such exports to Somalia, or to virtually the entire region. As its policies are already in conformity with the obligations set out in Security Council resolution 733 (1992), paragraph 5, the Government of Japan is not instituting additional measures. With reference to paragraph 9 of the above-mentioned resolution, in 1991 and 1992 Japan extended humanitarian assistance to Somalia through international organizations as follows.

1. Assistance extended through the World Food Programme (WFP):

- (a) US\$ 1.7 million food aid in this amount was earmarked for refugees in Ethiopia and Somalia (from Japan's contribution of US\$ 15.4 million in response to an emergency appeal by the United Nations);
- (b) US\$ 2.2 million to WFP-International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) (for the emergency relief project for Somali refugees inside Ethiopia);
- (c) US\$ 1.01 million to WFP-IEFR (for Somali refugees inside Ethiopia);
- (d) US\$ 1.227 million to WFP-IEFR (for refugees and displaced persons inside Somalia).

2. Assistance extended through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):

(a) US\$ 9.4 million in response to the UNHCR appeal in March for its Ethiopian repatriation and Somali refugee assistance programmes;

(b) US\$ 0.33 million to the UNHCR general assistance programme in Somalia (from Japan's total contribution of US\$ 6.7 million to the UNHCR general assistance programme in Africa).

3. Assistance extended through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC):

1 million Swiss francs to the ICRC Plan of Action for the Horn of Africa.



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S/23616
19 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to submit the following report in accordance with Security Council resolution 733 (1992).

1. According to authoritative information no Austrian weapons or military equipment have ever been delivered to Somalia.
2. The federal law of 1977 concerning the export, import and transit of weapons provides for a procedure that enables the competent Austrian authorities to decline any individual application for the granting of a permit to export material covered by Security Council resolution 733 (1992) from Austria to Somalia.
3. Immediately following the adoption of Security Council resolution 733 (1992), preparations were made to adopt two decrees which are designed to tighten even further the prohibitions of exports imposed on material covered by the weapons embargo against Somalia:
 - (a) The Austrian Federal Government has made use of the authority granted to it by the federal law of 1977 concerning the export, import and transit of weapons and military equipment and adopted a decree on 18 February 1992, which generally prohibits any export of weapons and military equipment as well as of civil arms and civil ammunition to Somalia. Any violation of the provisions of this decree is subject to specific penal sanctions;
 - (b) Legal transactions or activities relating to the export of weapons, ammunition and explosives to Somalia will also be covered fully by a decree soon to be passed by the Austrian Federal Minister for Economic Affairs under the Foreign Trade Act 1984. This decree will declare all such legal transactions or activities subject to prior permission by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs. It is understood that no permit will be issued.

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It follows from the foregoing that Austria is implementing the mandatory embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia adopted by the Security Council in paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992). As to the general position of Austria concerning the implementation of mandatory sanctions adopted by the competent organ of the United Nations, reference is made to the Austrian reply relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).



Security Council

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S/23617
19 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 18 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
MISSION OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his note of 28 January 1992, has the honour to inform him that Cuba has not had and does not have trade relations with Yugoslavia which involve the provision of weapons, military equipment or military supplies of any kind, a policy which the Government of Cuba will continue to pursue in compliance with the obligations established by Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

The Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretary-General would bring this reply to the attention of members of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia.



Security Council

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S/23618
18 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning Israeli incursions and Israeli practices in southern Lebanon, it saddens me to have to inform you that in the past two days Israel has escalated its hostile military operations against Lebanese civilians in their homes and villages and against Palestine refugees in their camps. Israeli State terrorism has reached the extent of planning and carrying out the assassination of Lebanese nationals and their families in Lebanese territory.

At 1.00 a.m. on 16 February 1992, Israeli aircraft and helicopters bombarded the Palestine refugee camps at Ein el-Hilweh, near Sidon, and Rashidieh, near Tyre, leaving four dead and nine wounded and destroying five homes.

At 1610 hours local time on Sunday, 16 February 1992, at the town of Tuffahta, two Israeli helicopters attacked the motorcade of Sheikh Abbas al-Musawi, Secretary-General of Hizbullah, as it was passing through the area. He, his wife and six-year-old son and his escorts were killed and many were wounded when pursued by Israeli helicopters.

Since our letter of 21 January 1992 (document S/23453), the forces of the Israeli occupation have been continuing to bombard southern villages with artillery, tanks and machine-guns from their positions inside the occupied zone. Israel Navy craft have also been patrolling the southern coast and directing their fire at the Ein el-Hilweh and Rashidieh camps, and Israeli war-planes have been constantly overflying Lebanese territory at various altitudes, particularly in the south.

The Lebanese Government, in condemning and deprecating the blatant Israeli incursions and Israeli practices against Lebanon's sovereignty and the security of its citizens and residents, calls the attention of the international community to the grave situation arising out of the continued Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of its organs and of the principles of international law, thereby posing a threat to international peace and security.

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Given the gravity of the situation, the Lebanese Government has decided to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the dangerous Israeli incursions and to put a definitive end to them by ending the Israeli occupation, in accordance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and subsequent resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/881
S/23619
20 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of San Marino for admission
to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of San Marino for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 19 February 1991 from the Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs of the Republic of San Marino to the Secretary-General.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 19 February 1992 from the Secretary of State for
Foreign and Political Affairs of the Republic of San Marino
to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of San Marino and in my capacity as Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of San Marino wishes herewith to make application for membership in the United Nations, with all the rights and duties attached thereto.

I should accordingly be grateful if Your Excellency would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and General Assembly at their next meetings.

For this purpose I attach a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Gabriele GATTI
Secretary of State for Foreign
and Political Affairs

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of San Marino for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of San Marino and in my capacity as Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs, to declare that the Republic of San Marino accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Gabriele GATTI
Secretary of State for Foreign
and Political Affairs



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/881*
S/23619*
21 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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(Signed) Gabriele GATTI
Secretary of State for Foreign
and Political Affairs

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(Signed) Gabriele GATTI
Secretary of State for Foreign
and Political Affairs



Security Council

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S/23620
21 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992 and 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1992 (S/23592) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991) and the request of the Government of Yugoslavia (S/23240) of 26 November 1991 for a peace-keeping operation referred to in that resolution,

Noting in particular that the Secretary-General considers that the conditions permitting the early deployment of a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) are met and welcoming his recommendation that this Force should be established with immediate effect,

Expressing its gratitude to the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for their contribution to the achievement of conditions facilitating the deployment of a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and their continuing commitment to this effort,

Concerned that the situation in Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security as determined in resolution 713 (1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Article 25 and Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Commending again the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, through the convening of a Conference

on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, to ensure a peaceful political settlement,

Convinced that the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan (S/23280, annex III) will assist the Conference on Yugoslavia in reaching a peaceful political settlement,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1992 (S/23592);
2. Decides to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in accordance with the above-mentioned report and the United Nations peace-keeping plan and requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure its earliest possible deployment;
3. Decides that, in order to implement the recommendations in paragraph 30 of the report of the Secretary-General, the Force is established in accordance with paragraph 4 below, for an initial period of 12 months unless the Council subsequently decides otherwise;
4. Requests the Secretary-General immediately to deploy those elements of the Force which can assist in developing an implementation plan for the earliest possible full deployment of the Force for approval by the Council and a budget which together will maximize the contribution of the Yugoslav parties to offsetting its costs and in all other ways secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible;
5. Recalls that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, the Force should be an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis;
6. Invites accordingly the Secretary-General to report as appropriate and not less than every six months on progress towards a peaceful political settlement and the situation on the ground, and to submit a first report on the establishment of the Force within two months of the adoption of this resolution;
7. Undertakes, in this connection, to examine without delay any recommendations that the Secretary-General may make in his reports concerning the Force, including the duration of its mission, and to adopt appropriate decisions;
8. Urges all parties and others concerned to comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements signed at Geneva on 23 November 1991 and at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992, and to cooperate fully and unconditionally in the implementation of the peace-keeping plan;

9. Demands that all parties and others concerned take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel sent by the United Nations and of the members of the European Community Monitoring Mission;

10. Calls again upon the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirms that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

11. Decides within the same framework that the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of UNPROFOR;

12. Requests all States to provide appropriate support to UNPROFOR, in particular to permit and facilitate the transit of its personnel and equipment;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.



Security Council

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S/23621
20 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
MISSION OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and, with reference to its letter of 28 January 1992, has the honour to state the following:

Senegal, which does not export weapons, is deeply committed to the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

In the case of the Somali crisis, the Senegalese Head of State, in his capacity as Acting Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, is seeking, with the help of the United Nations, to find a positive and lasting solution to the conflict.

With regard to the Security Council's request for humanitarian assistance to the population of Somalia, Senegal is considering, within the scope of its limited resources, ways of complying with this request. In the meantime, Senegal hopes that the international community will respond positively to this appeal on behalf of the people of Somalia and provide them with relief from this tragedy.
